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VIRGINIA IN 1650.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED.)

PASS FOR SIR HENRY CHICHELEY¹ TO GO TO VIRGINIA,
APRIL 6, 1650.

Order of the Council of State.

That Sir Henry Chicheley taking the engagement may have a pass to go to Virginia or that putting in security to do nothing prejudicial to the State and present government thereof he may be released to go out of Town and out of the lines of communication.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 92, p. 177.)

On 9th April License was given for Sir Henry Chicheley, Thos. Cox and Robert Pigge to pass to Virginia.

Minute in Ibid, Vol 132, p. 8.

PASS FOR SIR HENRY CHICHELEY, THOMAS COX AND ROBERT PIGGE to go to Virginia (April 9, 1650). The following is "the the form of a Pass" entered at the beginning of this volume.

These are to will and require you to permit and suffer the bearer hereof [blank for name] to transport himself and necessities to [blank for place] without any your lets or molestations he carrying nothing with him prejudicial to the State. Of which you are not to fail and for which this shall be your Warrant. Given at the Council of State at Whitehall this [blank for date].

To all Customers, Comptrollers and Searchers and all other Officers of the Ports and Customs.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 132, p. 8.)

See 13th Sept. 1651.

¹ See note at end of article.

ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, MAY 3, 1650.

On debate of the business at this Committee this day concerning the government of Virginia to be reduced to the obedience of this Commonwealth It is ordered that Benjamin Worsley be desired to go to Mr. Attorney General for the Patent or Commission which he was ordered and entreated to draw up concerning Virginia and that this business be taken into consideration by this Committee on this seven night, at which time said Commission is to be presented.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 165.)

ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, MAY 21, 1650.

Resolved That the Draught of an Act presented to this Committee concerning the settling of the Plantation of Virginia under the government of this Commonwealth be presented to the Council of State to be transmitted to the Parliament.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 173.)

COMMISSION³ TO GOVERNOR BERKELEY AND COUNCIL, JUNE 3, 1650.

(Copy.)

McDonald Papers, I, p. 390.

Charles R.

Sir William Berkeley's Commission.

Breda. 3rd June 1650.

Charles, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France & Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c.

To our Trusty and Welbeloved Servant, Sir Will'm Berkeley

³According to Gardiner (*Commonwealth and Republic*) Charles II embarked at Breda for his voyage to Scotland on June 2, 1650. The new commission to Berkeley was therefore post dated or else was signed on shipboard. It is not certainly known by whose hands this commission reached Virginia. Col. Henry Norwood, the refugee Cavalier, states that in May, 1650, Governor Berkeley sent him to the King to solicit (for Norwood) the place of treasurer of Virginia, which Berkeley deemed vacant through the "delinquency" (*i. e.*, friendship to Parliament) of William Claiborne, who had held the office for many years. Norwood states that when he arrived the King had gone to Scotland. Gibbon,

Knt., John West Esq. Will'm Brocas Esq: Rich'd Bennett Esq: Thomas Willoughby, Esq. Argol Yardley Esq. Thomas Peters [Pettus] Esq, Hump'hy Higgenson Esq. Will'm Cleyburn Esq. W'm Bernard Esq. George Ludlow, Esq: Rich'd Tounsand Esq: Thos. Stegg Esq: and Ralph Wormely, Esq: Greeting:

Whereas, Wee have taken into our Royal Consideration the State and Condi'con of Our Colony in Virginia, And of those of

an English herald, who spent a greater part of 1659 with Col. Richard Lee in Virginia, says in his *Introductio ad Latinam Blaseonum* (p 156), "the Honorable Colonel Richard Lee, some time Secretary of State there, and who after the King's martyrdom hired a Dutch vessel, freighted her himself, went to Brussels, surrendered up Sir William Barcklaie's old commission (for the Government of that Province) and received a new one from his present Majesty." Though there is no other record of this, Gibbon would hardly have made such a statement unless it were true, for his book was published at a time when many persons were living who knew the facts in the case. So it may be believed that this commission was brought to Virginia by Richard Lee.

Cromwell's victories at Dunbar, September 3, 1650 and at Worcester, September 3, 1651, put an end to all hopes of the Royalists not only in England but in the Colonies.

It will be convenient to group here the references to the various commissions and instructions to Virginia Governors of which full copies have been printed in this Magazine.

Instructions to Yeardley, Nov. 18, 1618, Vol. II, 154-165.

Commission of Yeardley as Governor *pro tem.*, Sept. 18, 1625, Vol. XVI, 121-123.

Commission of Yeardley and Council, March 4, 1625-6, Vol. XIII, 298-302.

Instructions to Yeardley, April 19, 1626, Vol. II, 393-396.

Commission of Harvey and Council, March 26, 1627, Vol. XVI, 125-131.

Instructions to Harvey, Sept. 12, 1628, Vol. VII, 267-268.

Commission of Wyatt, Jan. 11, 1638-9, Vol. XI, 50-54.

Instructions to Berkeley, August, 1641 [?], Vol. II, 281-288.

Instructions to Berkeley, Sept. 12, 1662, Vol. III, 15-20.

Commission of Jeffreys, Nov. 11, 1676, Vol. XIV, 356-359.

Instructions to Jeffreys, May 15, 1677, Vol. XIV, 287-288.

Instructions to Culpeper, Dec. 5, 1679, Vol. XIV, 360-361.

Instructions to Nicholson, 1690 [?], Vol. IV, 49-54.

It will be noted that the names of the councillors in the text (the Commission of 1650) are not uniform in the three instances in which the names are given. This is probably due to an error in transcription.

our good Subjects who have with much paines and Industry planted themselves within that our Territory and dominion, And whereas, We are willing to give all encouragement to that Plantation and Colony, and for the better maintenance and government thereof, are minded that our people there shall be ordered and regulated as well in Ecclesiastical as Temporall government according to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm of England, wh'h Wee purpose to establish there, And Whereas Wee are resolved not to impeach or hinder, but to promote and advance the particular Interest of such of the Planters there as shall conform themselves as Royall Subjects in all due obedience to Our Government. And to discourage such as shall be found Disturbers of the Peace and impugning of ye government of ye s'd Colony, Now know yee therefore that for ye better Ordering and affecting of the premisses, and for the better ordering, governing and managing of ye Affaires of ye s'd Colony and Plantation in Virginia and of the Persons now Inhabiting or w'ch shall hereafter inhabit there, untill Wee shall find some more convenient means upon mature advice, to give more ample directions for ye same, Wee reposing assured trust and confidence in the understanding care, fidelity, experience and circumspection of you ye s'd Sir Will'm Berkley, John West, Sir Wm. Davenant, Will'm Brocas, Rich'd Bennett, Samuel Matthews, Nathan'l Littleton, Henry Brown, Thos. Higgenson, Will'm Cleborn, Wm. Barnard, George Ludlow, Rich'd Townshend, Thos. Stegg and Ralph Wormeley, Have nominated assigned and apointed, and by these Presents do nominate assigne and appointe, You the said Sir Will'm Berkeley to be the present Governor. And you the said Sir Will'm Berkeley, John West, Sir Will'm Davenant, Samuel Mathews, Nathan Littleton, Henry Brown, Will'm Brocess, Rich'd Bennet, Thomas Willoughby, Argol Yardley, Thomas Peters, Hunph'y Higginson, Wm. Cleyburne, George Ludlow, Richard Townshend, Thomas Stegg and Ralph Wormley, to be present Councill of and for the said Colonies and Plantation in Virginia, Giving and by these Presents, Granting unto you and them, and unto the greater number of y'u and them respectively full power and authority to performe and execute ye place, power and authority incident and belonging unto a Governor and Councill of Virginia respectively, and to direct

and govern correct and punish Our Subjects now Inhabiting or being, or w'ch shall hereafter inhabit or be in Virginia or in the Isles Ports Havens Creeks or Territories thereof according to the Laws and Customs of Our Kingdom of England and to observe and keep them in their intire and due obedience to Us and Our Royall Governm't and to direct the Affaires touching and concerning that Colony or Plantation in those fforaine Parts and to execute and p'form all and every other matters & things concerning ye Plantacon as fully and amply as any Governor and Councill resident there at any time within the space of Twenty years last past had or might p'form and execute.

And because by the discovery of Industrious and well experienced men, the limits and bounds of ye s'd Plantation may be augmented, and the Trade & Commerce for ye maintenance and enriching of the Inhabitants from time to time residing there, much advanced, Our will and pleasure is, and Wee do by these Presents give and grant unto you, ye s'd Sir Wm. Berkeley and the rest of y'u s'd Councill herein before mentioned, or any four or more of them, whereof ye s'd Governor for ye time being, to be alwayes one, full power and authority to grant One or more Commission or Commissions unto any of our Subjects Addressing themselves unto you, Our Said Governor or Councill for discovery of ye same Country, and the Ports Bounds Limitts and Extents thereof, And also for ye finding out what Trades shall be most necessary to be undertaken both by Sea and Land for the benefit and advantage of the said Colony and Plantation and ye good of ye people Inhabiting or w'ch shall Inhabit there.

And further upon all occasions as y'u or any four of y'u whereof y'u ye s'd Governor for ye time being to be alwayes one, shall be fitt to send out Forces for the subdueing the Indians and Savages of ye said Country. And likewise to make Warr and Peace with them in all such cases as may stand with the safety of the said Colony and our Honour, keeping always sufficient Forces for holding of the places there now enjoyed. And if it shall happen you ye s'd Sir Wm. Berkeley to dye, or in case of y'r urgent occasions (allowed by four or more of Our s'd Councill there) that y'u should be called thence at any time, Then Our Will & pleasure is, and wee do hereby give and grant unto you the s'd Sir Willi'm Berkeley and the rest of the Commis'rs

afore named, or ye greater number of you, iull power and authority upon ye death or in the absence of y'u the said Sir Will'm Berkeley, to Elect nominate and assign one of Our said Councill to be ye pres't Governor of ye s'd Colony and Plantacon in Virginia and so to do from time to time as often as occasion shall require. And Wee do by these Pr'sents assign and appoint such p'sons as by you Our s'd Councill or the greater number of y'u from time to time shall be elected and chosen to be ye present Governor for ye s'd Colony and Plantation of Virginia Giving and by these pr'sents Granting unto you and the greater number of you respectively, full power and authority to execute and perform ye places and authorities of a Governor and Councill of Virginia respectively in manner and form aforesaid. Nevertheless Our Will and pleasure is that you and every of you from time to time proceed as well according to such Instructions as you or they do now or shall hereafter receive from Us or ye Lords and others of Our Privy Councill. As also according to such directions as ye or they shall from time to time receive from such L'ds Commiss'rs & Commit'ees as We shall appoint for the better Order and Government of the Plantation.

Provided alwayes, and Our Will and express Pleasure and Commandment is, and We do hereby give full power and authority to you ye s'd Sir Will'm Berkeley and such other p'sons as shall be Governor there for the time being according to the true meaning of these p'sents, And Our intention therein besides declared, That upon Death or discontinuance of any one of Our Councill there, you the s'd Sir Will'm Berkeley and such other Person as shall be Governor there, and our Councill there for the time being or ye greater part of y'm shali Elect nominate and appoint such other sufficient, able, and discreet person or p'sons in ye room or place of him or them, so dying or discontinuing during ye continuance of this Our present Commiss'n and shall from time to time return and Certifye of names and qualities of such p'son or p'sons so by you nominated and appointed in the place and room of such of Our Councill there dying and discontinuing as aforesaid, unto Us, or unto the Lords & others of Our Privy Councill to ye end that such person or persons to be by you and them so elected, nominated and appointed in man'r afore said, may receive

allowance or disallowance of such their Election and choice in the room of every of our Council there as shall either dye or discontinue as there shall be cause, or to Us, or to the Lords, and others of our Privy Council shall seem meet. And for the better Security and defence of ye s'd Colony and Plantation and the better suppressing of such of our Subjects as shall at any time rebell against us or Our Royall Government there, And for of better resisting of fforraine Force, w'ch shall at any time invade those Territories, Our further will and pleasure is, And Wee do further hereby give and grant unto y'u ye s'd Sir Will'm Berkeley and such other person as shall be Governor there for ye time being, and to the rest of y'u ye Commiss'rs and Council before named or the greater number of y'u full power licence and authority, at ye proper Costs and Charges of the Severall Planters, to found Erect and build upon some part of ye said Colony & Plantacon, one or more Castle or Castles together w'th as many Forts and places defensible, as to you ye s'd Sir Will'm Berkeley or to such other person as shall be governor there for ye time being, and to the greater number of you the Comm'rs before named shall seem meet, fitt and convenient, which said Castles, Forts and Places defensible, shall be built of Lime and Stone or other Materials, with Walls & Bulwarks, Battlements and Chambers Loopholes and all other Warlike ffortifications, for the resistance of any Enemy in such manner as you or the greater number of you shall appoint to survey order and direct the said works, shall from time to time think fitt and convenient and this without the molestation Impeachment or disturbance of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or any of Our Officers or Ministers whatesoever. And We do further by these our p'sents give and grant unto the same Sir Wm. Berkeley, John West, Sir Wm. Davenant,³ Sam'll Mathews, Nathan'l Littleton, Henry Brown, Wm. Owens [Brocas], Rich'd Bennett, Thos. Willoughby, Argol Yardley, Thos. Peters, Hum-p'y Higgenson, Wm. Cleyburne, Wm. Bernard, George Lud-

³ Biographical notes on all of these Councillors have appeared in this Magazine except Sir William Davenant. He was the well known poet, and in February, 1649-50, had been commissioned by Charles II to be Governor of Maryland. On his way to the Colonies his ship was captured by a Parliamentary man-of-war, and he was for a time imprisoned.

lowe, Rich'd Townshend, Thos. Stegg and Ralph Wormeley or to any 3 or more of you whereof ye s'd Sir Wm. Berkeley to be one, ffull power & authority to enquire as well by the Oaths of good and lawfull men of the severall Countries within our Colony and Plantation of Virginia aforesaid as by all other wayes and meanes which to y'u or any 3 of y'u whereof the s'd Sir Wm. Berkeley to be one, shall seem most expedient and meet, of all, and all manner of Treasons, misprisons, of Treasons, Insurrections, Rebellions, Murders, Manslaughter, Killing, Burglaries, Rapes, Unlawfull Assemblies and Conventicles, Evill Words, Confederacies, Trespasses, Royals, Rents Escapes, Contempts, flsities, negligences, concealments, maintaining oppressing Chain parties Deceits and of all other Misdemeanours, offences and Injuries whatsoever whereby ye peace & good Governm't of our s'd Colony may in any wise be hindered or disturbed. And of all Accessories to the same and every of them and by whom; how, when and in what manner the same be from time to time, had made done or committed, and of all other circumstances, or Articles any way touching or concerning ye premises or any of them. And the same Treasons or other the Premises to hear and determine in a due Course of Justice, according to ye Laws and Customs of our Kingd'm of England in that behalfe. Saving to Us all ffines and Amerciam'ts and other things due there upon.

And our Will and Pleasure is, and Wee further hereby require and comand y'u the s'd Sir William Berkley and Sam'l Mathews that y'u or either of y'u do openly and in the presence of all and ye greater number of the Comm'rs and Councill, heretofore named in these presents upon ye Holy Evangelists take ye Oath commonly called the Oath of Allegiance to Us which is set down and presented in One Act of Parliament made at Westminster in ye 3rd year of the Reign of our most dear Grandfather of Blessed Memory King James, and all such other Oaths as ye Governor and Councill for the s'd Plantations and Colony have heretofore taken, and after the s'd Oaths by y'u the said Sir Wm. Berkeley and Sam'll Mathews so taken as aforesaid, Wee do hereby Authorize, Charge and Command y'u unto ye s'd John West, Sir Wm. Davenant, Ralph Littleton, Henry Brown, Will'm Brocas, Rich'd Bennett, Thos. Willoughby, Argol Yardley, Thos. Peters,

Humphrey Higgenson, Wm. Cleybourne, Will'm Bernard, George Ludlow, Rich'd Townshend, Thos. Stegg and Ralph Wormley and every of them the like Oath of Allegiance to Us, and all, other every Oath, as ye shall then have taken, as Councell for ye s'd Plantacon and Colony. Willing and requiring you & them to be dilligent and attendant on ye Execution of this Our Service and Comandment. And as requiring all Our loving Subjects there to be directed by y'u and ye greater number of y'u and them Our Comm'rs afore said in all things according to the true Intentions and meaning of these Presents. And lastly Our will and pleasure is, That this Our Commiss'n shall continue in force untill such time as We by some other Writing under our Signett Privy Seall or Great Seal of England shall signify O'r pleasure to the Contrary.

In Witness Whereof We have caused these our Lett'rs to be made Pattents.

Witness Ourselfe at Breda ye 3rd day of June in ye 2nd year of our Raighn A'o Dom. 1650.

℞. Sigillum Regem.

A True Copy. Teste. Edw'd Thompson.

ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 6, 1650.

Are given to understand there are divers ships bound for Virginia & this Committee having been petitioned by John and Francis Dorrington and Wm. Mitchell for leave for the Constant Ann of London, bound for Virginia to go to Cowes there to take her passengers on board, and pet'rs having certified they have taken the engagement and already entered into bond of £2000 that said ship shall be secured against the enemies of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that said ship have leave to go to Cowes there to receive on board her passengers and stay for the fleet of ships bound for Virginia. And upon certificate from pet'rs to this Committee of their readiness & engagement to go with the whole fleet to Virginia they are to have liberty to pass accordingly And the Commander of Tilbury Fort and Searchers at Gravesend are hereby required to permit said ship to proceed in her intended voyage.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 208.)

ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 8, 1650.

In pursuance of an Order of the Council of State dated 8 July last for this Committee to confer with the Merchants trading to Virginia concerning their trading in companies and giving security for the securing their ships against the enemies of this Commonwealth, This Committee upon conference with said Merchants concerning their going in companies & upon their producing a writing of consortship between—

Capt. John Mill	of John & Katherine
Thomas Wilson	M'r of The Charles
John Lorymer	M'r of The Honor
Nath: Jesson	M'r of William & John
Arthur Baily	" of The Margaret
Nath: Cooke	" of Peter & John
Thomas Pett	" of John & Thomas
John Fox	" of Whitehorse & Currycombe

and giving the required security and that all the passengers that shall go subscribe the engagement before they pass from Gravesend, leave is hereby given for said ships to go to Virginia.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 211.)

ORDERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, AUGUST 10, 1650.

That a letter be written to the Comm'rs of the Customs to make stay of all ships which are bound for Virginia until further order.

That an order be sent to Colonel Deane to make stay of all ships which are bound for Virginia until further order.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 36, p. 69.)

ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, AUGUST 14, 1650.

That the ships bound for Virginia shall have leave to go on their voyage the master of every ship together with the merchants and owners concerned therein entering into bond of £2000 to the State in the Court of Admiralty that they will not come under any command of any Fort or Castle when they come to Virginia.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 36, p. 80.)

ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF THE ADMIRALTY, SEPTEMBER
10, 1650.

Draft of an Act concerning the reducing the island of Barbadoes, Bermudas and Virginia read, (but the matter of fact in presence of divers Barbadoes men) not appearing to be rightly stated. Ordered that Dr. Walker be desired to attend Mr. Chaloner tomorrow with some of them that come from Barbadoes to confer together touching the right stating of the matter of fact and to prepare it for the Committee to present to the Council to be transmitted thence to Parliament for their approbation & allowance. To be reported to the Council of State as the opinion of this Committee that all ships in any of the ports of this Commonwealth bound for any of the Caribbee islands, Bermudas & Virginia be stayed till further order—that all ships and goods from thence be stayed and examined—and that all letters and writings taken in such ships be sent up to this Committee to be perused and the invoices & bills of lading sent the Comm'rs of the Customs who may be empowered to examine whether the goods in such ships do belong to persons well affected to this Commonwealth or not.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 146, p. 229.)

AN ACT⁴ OF PARLIAMENT PROHIBITING TRADE, SEPTEMBER 19, 1650, and commerce to Barbadoes, Antigua, Virginia and the Somers Islands because of their rebellion against the Commonwealth and Government of England.

⁴This non-intercourse act was the first step taken by Parliament for the reduction of the loyal colonies. It is evident that when information of this act reached Virginia, Governor Berkeley called an Assembly which met in March, 1650-51. No account of the proceedings of this Assembly has been preserved, and only the names of a few Burgesses are known; but the Governor's address and the reply of the Assembly to the non-intercourse act were published in a pamphlet of which there is a copy in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and which have been reprinted in this Magazine, I, 75-81.

The resolutions of the Assembly, as copied in this pamphlet, give incorrectly the date of the act as October 3, 1651, instead of 1650. It should be remembered that under the old style October, 1650, came before March, 1650-51.

Draft with corrections in the handwriting of Bradshaw and another. Indorsed "Reported 19 Sept. 1650."

N. B. This Act was read a first and second time on 27th Sept. and passed with amendments on 3rd Oct., 1650. see Commons Journal.

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 11, No. 21.)

ORDER OF THE PARLIAMENT, OCTOBER 3, 1650, That the Council of State be authorized and required to give order to the Generals at sea that they take care in case any ships shall be found by them trading to the Barbadoes, Bermudas, Virginia Antigua and other Islands contrary to the Act prohibiting trade with those parts that they make stay of them until they shall have given an account thereof to the Parliament or Council of State and receive further directions therein. Signed by

Hen. Scobell, Cler. Parliament.

(*Interregnum Entry Book*, Vol. 140, p. 46.)

NOTE—SIR HENRY CHICHELEY.

The family of Chicheley from the beginning of the 15th century was of great wealth and note in the city of London, and one of its members, Henry Chicheley, became Archbishop of Canterbury and founder of All Soul's College, Oxford. From a brother of Archbishop Chicheley descended the family of the name at Wimpole, or Wimpe, Cambridge-shire. Sir Henry Chicheley, son of Sir Thomas Chicheley of Wimpole, was born in 1615, matriculated at University College, Oxford, April 27, 1632, and was B. A. February 5, 1634-5. He served as an officer in the royal army during the Civil War in England. The account in the State Trials states that when Col. Eusebius Andrews was arrested in London for a royalist plot (for which he was executed) Sir Henry Chicheley, "found casually in the same tavern with him," was sent for a short time to the Tower. Norwood, in his *Voyage to Virginia*, says that in Feb., 1649-50, he found Sir Henry Chicheley and other recently arrived Cavalier officers feasting at Captain Wormeley's, on York river; but his account was written some years later and is inaccurate in this respect. He, no doubt, met Sir Henry in Virginia during the summer of 1650. Chicheley soon settled in that part of Lancaster county which is now Middlesex, and resided there for thirty years, becoming thoroughly a Virginian in his habits and tastes, and by his amiability and geniality winning the regard of the people. About 1652 he became more closely associated with the colony by marrying the widow of his old host, Cap-

tain Ralph Wormeley. She was Agatha, daughter of Richard Eltonhead, of Eltonhead, Lancashire. (See Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*, 228, 229.) There is recorded in Lancaster a deed of settlement, dated May 30, 1652, from Sir Henry Chicheley and Agatha, his wife, widow of Ralph Wormeley, to her sons, William and Ralph Wormeley. The trustees named were Captain Wm. Brocas, Mr. Wm. Eltonhead and Mr. Rowland Burnham. The first and last of these had married sisters of Lady Chicheley, and the second was her brother. In 1654 Sir Henry was assessed in Lancaster with 24 tithables.

On December 1st, 1656, he took his seat in the House of Burgesses, having been elected from Lancaster to fill a vacancy; but he was not re-elected.

In 1660 he was for a time in England and doubtless regarded himself as being most fortunately a witness of the King's restoration. Pepys, in his diary under date May 7, says that Sir Henry Chicheley, Sir Philip Honeywood and others, visitors, came aboard Montague's flag ship, which was about to sail with the fleet for Holland to bring over Charles II.

On November 20, 1673, he was commissioned lieutenant-general of all forces raised in Virginia under Governor Berkeley, and on February 28, 1673-4, the King appointed him Deputy Governor of the colony. In the beginning of 1676, when the Indians were ravaging the frontier, Governor Berkeley directed a force to be raised and under Chicheley's command to attack the invaders; but when the command had assembled Berkeley countermanded the expedition.

In spite of the willingness he had shown to defend the country, Sir Henry was proscribed by Bacon's convention at the Middle Plantation as one of the Governor's "Wicked and pernicious Counsellors." The report of the English commissioners on persons who had suffered in the Rebellion includes "Sir Henry Chicheley Barbarously Imprisoned and treated by Bacon and his party for many months together and much damaged in his estate. This worthy Person was employed by the Governor on the Indian Expedicon to disarm and subject them; But being upon the very point of Execucon, was on a Suddaine countermarched by the Governor and noe effectual care thereon taken: In which service had he proceeded, hee had (in all likelyhood) ended the warr as soon as began. Wee humbly present his Services and Sufferings to his Majesties Royal consideracon."

He was appointed to the Council on Nov. 16, 1676, and on Dec. 30, 1678, on the death of Governor Jeffreys, Chicheley produced his commission as Deputy Governor, and remained the Colonial Executive until Lord Culpeper came on May 10, 1680. During Culpeper's frequent absences Sir Henry acted as Deputy or Lieutenant Governor. In August, 1680, Culpeper left Virginia and Chicheley again became acting Gov-

ernor. There was unusual distress on account of the low price of tobacco. It was hoped that the trouble might be remedied by a cessation of tobacco planting. In compliance with the petitions from several counties, and, it was thought, largely influenced by his neighbor, Robert Beverley, Clerk of the House of Burgesses, Chicheley, without consulting the Council, called an Assembly. This met in April, 1682, but adjourned without finding any remedy for the prevailing hard times. Many planters in Gloucester, New Kent and Middlesex thereupon proceeded (in May, 1682) riotously to cut up their own plants and those of others.

Governor Chicheley ordered out the militia and suppressed the riots. A few persons were punished, but the good-natured Governor soon issued a general pardon. Culpeper returned in November and, like the English Government when the news was received there, was angry that Chicheley's clemency had prevented farther punishment of the plant cutters.

Sir Henry had become at this time very feeble, and died in the succeeding spring. He apparently made no will, as in Middlesex county, on March 5, 1682-3, Dame Agatha Chicheley qualified as his administratrix. He left no issue. He appears for a time to have returned to England, as there is on record in Rappahannock county a power of attorney, dated 1662, from "Sir Henry Chicheley of Wimple in the County of Cambridge." In a letter to Sir Thomas Chicheley, dated June 12, 1682, he signs "Your most affectionate brother and Humble Servant—Hen. Chicheley."

Though Sir Henry left no children, he had through his marriage a very large and influential family connection in Virginia. Ralph Wormeley, his wife's former husband, had been member of the Council, and uncle to Richard Kemp, Secretary of State and acting Governor. Ralph Wormeley, of Rosegill, the step-son, was also a member of the Council before Sir Henry's death. Wm. Eltonhead, Lady Chicheley's brother, was member of the Maryland Council and was killed in the conflict between the Stone and Fendall factions in 1655.

Of her sisters, Eleanor married first Captain Wm. Brocas, of the Council, and, secondly, Col. John Carter, also a Councillor. Alice married first Rowland Burnham and, secondly, Henry Corbin, of the Council, and Martha married Edwin Conway, of Lancaster county.

(TO BE CONTINUED)